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NATO DECISION APPROVES EUROPEAN NUCLEAR MISSILES

LD122204 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, December 13, TASS--Despite broad public protest, the aggressive North Atlantic bloc has taken the decision which carries a threat to the cause of peace and international detente. Under the crude pressure from Washington, foreign and defense ministers of the NATO countries (with the exception of France) agreed, at a joint meeting, to the implementation of the plans to produce and station new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of states of Western Europe.

As NATO's General Secretary Luns said, these missiles will be stationed in the United Kingdom, West Germany and Italy. As to Belgium and the Netherlands, whose governments are known to have expressed serious reservations against the plans of the NATO leaders, these two countries, in the words of Luns, "can agree" to the stationing of the new U.S. weapons in their territories "later".

However, the "arm twisting" tactics employed by Washington gained the upper hand. Thus, the most lunatic advocates of the arms race from among the NATO militarists have had the upper hand. The joint session of ministers of foreign affairs and ministers of defence was held in a situation of unheard-of pressure exerted on the states whose governments and parliaments refused to give their consent to the build-up of the NATO missile-nuclear potential. These included, in the first place, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Belgium. Washington as well as London and Bonn, which fully supported it, have used, according to press reports, the most diverse methods of political and economic pressure in order to break the resistance of their partners.

The decision taken in Brussels testifies to the fact that the NATO is stepping up implementation of the dangerous plans for a further escalation of the arms race in Europe fraught with increased tensions and sharper confrontation. At the same time, in trying to avoid responsibility for such a dangerous turn of events, the NATO ministers are again repeating the thesis about the so-called "parallel processes" of control over armaments and deployment of new missile-nuclear weapons.

In actual fact, however, the current actions by the political and military leaders of the North Atlantic bloc do not have any "parallel character". They serve a further continuation of the build-up of the arms race, destroying the very basis for further negotiations. Under the pretext of "standardisation and modernization" of military equipment, the NATO bosses are actually plotting a rearmament of the bloc by introducing into the European Continent qualitatively new armaments alongside with a quantitative increase in Western Europe of U.S. nuclear weapons.

The recent developments show that the course imposed by NATO on Europe meets with the most resolute resistance from the public of the continent because it runs counter to detente and security on the European Continent.

PENTAGON, NATO STRATEGIC CONCEPTS AT VARIANCE WITH PEOPLES' WILL

LD131201 Moscow PRAVADA in Russian 12 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Peace and Security for Europe"]

[Text] Following a Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course, the CPSU and the Soviet state are persistently and successfully implementing the peace program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress and the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence approved by the 25th party congress.

The international situation is now such that it does not demand general words about peace and disarmament but real steps to curb the arms race and to strengthen trust among peoples and states.

"As for the Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, declared 7 November this year, "together with the fraternal socialist countries it is making and will make its considerable contribution to strengthening peace. We are ready for new constructive talks and new practical steps if the others respond in like manner."

The world recently witnessed the Soviet country's new initiatives undertaken after consultations with the other Warsaw Pact members. Expressing the socialist counties' profoundly peace-loving policy, these initiatives are designed to help reduce the level of military confrontation and end the arms race in Europe, including in the sphere of medium-range nuclear missile weapons, and to give a boost to the attainment of important accords on military aspects of European security.

As is known, the Soviet Union declared 6 October its readiness to reduce from the present level the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the USSR's western regions, provided that there is no additional deployment of similar weapons in West Europe. For the practical resolution of the question of these weapons the Soviet Union 1 month later proposed an immediate start on talks.

The USSR constructive proposals make it possible to sit round the negotiating table without delay and to conduct talks without any prior conditions on either side. However, the governments of Western states are in no hurry to make a businesslike reply to this initiative.

Practice has shown in recent years how great the distance is between the arguments of North Atlantic bloc figures about the desirability of talks on problems of military detente and their concrete deeds. Whenever the Soviet Union puts forward proposals aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe and reinforcing political detente with military detente, the West responds with delaying or evasive tactics or simply with silence. The history of the proposal--important to the cause of disarmament--that all the participants in the all-European conference pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other can serve as a graphic example. This proposal, which was made at the Bucharest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in November 1976, has subsequently been repeatedly confirmed and supplemented by the socialist countries. But what about the West? It is still keeping quiet.

The facts show that the NATO ringleaders are counting primarily on a further spiraling of the arms race. At a session of this bloc's military-political organs they are "pushing through" adoption of dangerous plans for the production and deployment on West European territory of new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles with the aim of gaining military superiority over the socialist countries. The implementation of these intentions would damage the interests of security in Europe and would be at variance with the aims and meaning of the policy of detente. It is typical that intense pressure is being brought to bear on those West Europe governments which are expressing disagreement with the Pentagon and NATO plans.

A few days ago the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states, meeting in Berlin, appealed on behalf of their states to the governments of the North Atlantic alliance member countries to examine again the situation taking shape in Europe and not to undertake any actions which would complicate the situation on the continent. [paragraph continues]

It is obvious that adoption of the decision to produce and deploy in West Europe the new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles and the implementation of this decision would destroy the basis for talks. But NATO is first seeking to upgrade its arms and then to hold talks "from a position of strength," which is fundamentally unacceptable to the Warsaw Pact states.

Running counter to the hopes and aspirations of the peoples, the policy of the NATO militarists speaks for itself. It is impossible not to conclude that its roots must be sought in NATO's strategic conceptions, whose foundation--as is well known--is the Pentagon's military doctrine built on first use of nuclear weapons. Such a strategy possibly suits the United States. However, sober-minded people in West European political circles are aware that conceptions of this sort are extremely dangerous for the peoples and countries of the continent.

The peoples are protesting resolutely against the NATO plans. The movement supporting the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at insuring military detente is growing daily, and more and more new peace champions, antiwar and other public organizations are swelling its ranks. Millions of people are expressing the conviction that the balance of forces on the European Continent can and must be maintained not by building up armed forces and further intensifying the arms race but by ceasing it and reducing the level of military confrontation and by moving resolutely toward concrete disarmament measures, especially nuclear disarmament.

PRAVDA has received many letters whose authors--workers and scientists, kolkhoz members and specialists--ardently approve the USSR's peace initiatives.

The Soviet people unanimously support the CPSU's and the Soviet state's Leninist foreign policy and their persistent efforts to curb the arms race, achieve military detente and insure a reliable peace in Europe and throughout the world.

'FRAUDULENT' NATO ARGUMENT FOR UPGRADING PRIOR TO TALKS

LD121701 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[M. Yakovlev article under the rubric: "NATO's False Arguments"--"Commentator's Notes"]

[Excerpts] The NATO's argument that Western Europe should first "upgrade its arms" and then holding talks on disarmament is quite simply a ruse. The view of talks as an auxiliary means of achieving a strategic gain became firmly established in NATO from the very outset. According to the American magazine PROGRESSIVE "there exists" in NATO "a strategic concept first elaborated in 1950 which has been implemented ever since." In accordance with this concept, it is considered that talks with the USSR must be regarded not as a means of settling disputes in order to achieve a relaxation of tension, but as a step on the road toward a U.S. "victory".

"Insofar," PROGRESSIVE stresses, "as American strength--great as it may be--is far from adequate to force Moscow to abandon its political system, talks can play an auxiliary role in 'building up strength,' pending the United States' attainment of overwhelming military superiority, which will force the Russians to yield."

If the Pentagon and NATO, as can be seen from the item in PROGRESSIVE, in general regard talks merely as a means of deception, a means of achieving unilateral advantages, then how are we to assess the NATO thesis--"first arms upgrading, then talks"? Do we not have a right to regard it as fraudulent? Of course we do not.

Reflecting the mood of the FRG's progressive public, the West German communists' newspaper UNSERE ZEIT correctly wrote the other day, that "it is necessary to hold talks on disarmament first, and not to confront the negotiating partner with dangerous faits accomplis. Anything else would be irresponsible and suicidal."

Irresponsible because a decision on "arms upgrading" would seriously damage political detente in Europe and would hinder the getting down to real measures for arms reduction on the European Continent. Suicidal because even such an apologist of the cold war as Churchill, for all his attachment to NATO and the arms race, for all his pathological anti-Sovietism, once said: "We must not forget that by establishing an American base, we become a target, and maybe the bull's eye."

By manipulating their fraudulent arguments, the United States and the NATO High Command would like to deceive the West Europeans and hid from them what for Nato is the main point--the deployment of "Euromissiles" and not talks on disarmament. Besides this the NATOites want to conceal from the West Europeans the fact that they are about in fact to expose Western Europe to retaliatory nuclear strike and to make the member countries of the North Atlantic bloc--in Churchill's words--the "bull's-eye." This is why rejecting NATO's fraudulent arguments and accepting the Soviet proposals--means not just opting for the truth rather than lies but also opting for peace rather than preparation for nuclear war.

NATO ATTEMPTS TO USE POLICY OF STRENGTH VIS-A-VIS USSR HIT

LD130949 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Yuriy Kornilov international review: "For Europe--Peace and Security"]

[Excerpts] The organizers of the slanderous hullabaloo regarding the imaginary "Soviet threat" which is supposedly hanging over Western Europe, themselves know very well that there has been and is no such threat. "Between NATO and the Warsaw Pact there exists an approximate parity of forces," J. Luns, general secretary of NATO declares, for instance.

But as there is a balance of forces, as this balance is acknowledged in the West--then what is the real meaning behind Washington's and NATO's far-reaching "Eurostrategic" plans? Observers note with good reason that these plans are designed to create in Europe a qualitatively new military-political situation, to break down the approximate parity of forces which has come about on the continent and to try to insure military superiority for the NATO bloc. It is these calculations that have prompted the thesis--currently being made much of in the West--that Washington and NATO are "also" not against talks, they say, on the reduction of military confrontation in Europe, but only after the go-ahead for the new American missiles has been given, in order to operate at the negotiating table "from a position of strength." "Detente through deterrence"--it was with this speculative formula that the conservative British press defined the essence of this militarist course.

It is hardly necessary to say that any attempts by the United States and NATO to use the imperialist "policy of strength" in relation to the USSR are undoubtedly doomed to failure: Our country has never yielded nor will it yield in the future to pressure from anyone. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to mention something else, namely that attempts of this kind, which undermine the very foundation of the detente process, if such attempts are put into practice, will place the USSR in a position where it will have to take retaliatory measures and strengthen its own security; the European peoples, against their will, will find themselves dragged into a new controversy [sostyazaniye] in the matter of production of increasingly lethal types of weapons, and Western Europe in the event of conflict will become the target for a retaliatory strike. Who then will be left as the winner? Only the forces striving to turn Europe into an arena of struggle for achieving their self-seeking its own militarist aims.

And this is well understood by many sober-minded politicians and public figures in the West, who emphasize continually that now that questions concerning the very fate of European detente are on the agenda, it is essential to heed to the voice of reason.

Europe is faced with a choice: either peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation, or a new period of military spending and a new step in the arms race. As far as the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are concerned, their position is clear and invariable. They are for peace, for detente and for honest and effective talks, aimed at stopping dangerous and debilitating preparation for war. At the Warsaw Pact Foreign Minister's Committee session held in Berlin 5-6 December, these states' inexorable determination to build their relations with all countries of the world on the foundation of the principles of interstate relations proclaimed at the Helsinki all-European conference was reaffirmed. The ball is in the West's court.

NETHERLANDS DECISION TO POSTPONE DEPLOYMENT DECISION REPORTED

LD130758 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Hague, December 13, TASS--Dutch Prime Minister A. van Agt addressed the second chamber of the parliament with a statement on the position of the government on the question of deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. The head of the Dutch Government stressed that proceeding from the striving to reduce the quantities of nuclear weapons to a minimum, the cabinet refrains from taking a decision on the deployment in the territory of the Netherlands of new nuclear missiles till December 1981.

ARMY PAPER REPORTS RETURN TO MOSCOW OF MARSHAL USTINOV

LD131017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "USSR Defense Minister Among Soldiers of Northern Group of Forces"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who participated in the latest session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee, has returned to Moscow.

At the airport D.F. Ustinov was greeted by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the armed forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, Ch Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov, Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin, Col Gen Engr N.F. Shestopalov, Marshal of Signal Troops N.N. Alekseyev and Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov, and also Army General I.N. Shkadov and Army General V.L. Govorov.

He was also greeted by K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and Divisional General J. Szczesnowicz, army naval and air force attache at the Polish Embassy in the USSR.

BAYBAKOV CHAIRS MOSCOW SESSION OF CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE

LD100939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] The latest session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity was held in Moscow on 4-5 December.

N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR's representative in the committee, presided at the session.

There was an examination of the progress in the preparation of the drafts of general and other agreements on implementing the most important measures of the long-term targeted cooperation programs adopted at recent CEMA session sittings.

There was a discussion of the state of the work which is being done in the CEMA organs on cooperation among the CEMA countries for the economical and rational use of fuel and energy and an appropriate resolution was adopted. A program was approved for multilateral cooperation on the comprehensive and more intensive involvement of new and additional sources of energy in the CEMA countries' economic turnover.

The session examined the state of work in rendering aid in the construction of a number of production projects to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by interested CEMA countries.

A plan for the committee's work for 1980-1981 was approved.

The session passed in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere.

TIME, CBS CITED ON IRANIAN SITUATION, NATIONAL MINORITIES

LD121752 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1626 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 12 December, (TASS)--TIME magazine writes that the U.S. allies are expressing serious misgivings about the consequences of a possible military strike by the United States against Iran. "In particular, the magazine notes, the British point of view is the fact that any military strike carried out by the United States will evoke such an intensive chain reaction of anti-Americanism that it will cause almost incalculable damage to U.S. interests and bring about a deep split in the Western alliance. Such an act, as the British believe, may evoke such a stormy reaction throughout the whole Muslim world that it will sweep away those monarchic regimes which so far have been allies of the United States. In addition to this the European allies are, of course, concerned about possibly being deprived of the oil the supplies of which both they and Japan have such a great need. For Europe this would be tantamount to a catastrophe. It is precisely for this reason that, as is clear from the TIME report, the United States is envisaging other measures, too, besides military ones. Thus, the magazine writes, "besides economic actions the United States, some strategists believe, could kindle troubles among dissatisfied Iranian national minorities, including the Kurds and the Baluchis, who are striving to achieve more autonomy."

A CBS television correspondent points out in this connection that "many people believe that the United States is behind the present disturbances in Tabriz."

STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES IRAN GIVEN 'ULTIMATUM'

BK121709 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 12 Dec 79 BK

[Text] AFP, reporting on the outcome of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to London, Paris, Rome and Bonn, stated that the United States has failed to make its West European allies agree to take joint economic measures against Iran. He sought imposition of complete economic sanctions against Iran.

The U.S. authorities have not ruled out the possibility of using armed force to resolve the conflict with Iran. The largest number of U.S. naval ships in history has been stationed near the Iranian coast. At the same time, U.S. State Department spokesman Tom Reston has again denied the ABC radio-television network report in this regard that Iran has been given an ultimatum. According to the broadcasting company, the United States demanded the release of the American hostages within 10 days. Iran has been threatened that otherwise, appropriate steps would be taken to overthrow the Ayatollah Khomeyni government.

ATTEMPTS TO WIN JOINT ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN FAIL

LD121738 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The United States has not managed to persuade its West European allies to introduce joint economic sanctions against Iran. FRANCE PRESSE was reporting about the results of the talks Secretary of State Vance had in London, Paris, Rome and Bonn. He was pressing for a complete economic embargo against Iran. The American administration has not ruled out the possibility of using armed force in the conflict with Iran. The biggest naval grouping in U.S. history is being kept close to Iran's shores.

According to ABC the United States has demanded the release of American hostages in 10 days otherwise measures to topple Khomeyni's government will be taken.

FRG, French Viewpoint

LD121754 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 12, TASS--U.S. President Jimmy Carter discussed with congressional leaders the situation in Iran. Upon the end of the meeting John Brademas, deputy Democratic majority leader at the House of Representatives, has said that he considers significant Washington's attempts to attain greater cooperation between the United States and its allies in order to put up "a united front" against Iran.

White House spokesman Jody Powell has reaffirmed once again that the United States does not intend to meet Iran's requests of extradition of the former shah. The United States has no treaty with Iran on extradition of anybody, he said, but had there been such a treaty, the United States would not have extradited the shah all the same.

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, speaking in Brussels, reports the newspaper Washington POST, has demanded that the U.S. NATO allies should come over "from words to deeds" in exerting pressure upon Iran and take concrete diplomatic and economic measures.

The negotiations which are held by the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in West European capitals, writes the New York TIMES, are a component part of the process of elaborating measures concerning a possible international boycott of Iran. Bonn has declared its readiness to join the anti-Iranian campaign, judging by a report of a correspondent of the CBS television company. The FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, stresses a correspondent of the American television company ABC, made it clear to Vance that West Germany will be true to its promises, and moreover will support further steps against Iran. The FRG, which has huge capital investments in Iran, shall not seek for the West German mark the status of the main monetary unit in international accounts, above all for oil imports, since this would finally undermine the dollar. Bonn will also give full assistance to Washington in attempts to freeze Iranian capitals.

Cyrus Vance's trip has shown, the press points out, that in Western Europe there is also opposition to American plans of internationalizing the American-Iranian conflict. The French LE MATIN stresses that "West European leaders display restraint when the talk is about Europe's support for economic or financial measures which the United States could take to exert pressure upon Iran." "For France, the newspaper writes, in any case there can be no question of forming an anti-Iranian Western front."

The United States continues exerting a strong pressure upon Japan. Speaking at the Senate's meeting yesterday, Democratic Majority Leader Robert Byrd has denounced Japan for preserving economic links with Iran and for conducting "mercenary" policy. Senator Russell Long, who is chairman of the Senate's influential Finance Committee, warned that the United States can take anti-Japanese actions, if Japan continues cooperating with Iran.

WASHINGTON 'EXTRADITES' 183 IRANIAN DIPLOMATS

LD130948 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The United States is extraditing 183 Iranian diplomats in the next 5 days. This decision taken yesterday is viewed by the observers as an evidence of strengthening crisis in relations between the two countries. The new step is part of an extensive program of pressure on Iran to free the American hostages. State Secretary Cyrus Vance has said that Washington is prepared to start an economic blockade against Iran anytime. In his interview for the West German newspaper BILD ZEITUNG published today the possibility of using armed force against Iran is not excluded.

KENNEDY SEES ISSUE OF HOSTAGES 'SEPARATE' FROM VIEWS ON SHAH

LD130720 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Stockholm, December 12, TASS--Senator Edward Kennedy said in an interview to the Swedish newspaper EXPRESSEN that his stand on the Iranian crisis is absolutely clear. Firstly, he wishes in the same way as others that the hostages be released. Secondly, he believes that the question of the hostages should be taken separately from the views of the United States on the shah and his regime. Edward Kennedy said that in the past years he repeatedly criticized oppression in Iran.

In his opinion, which he already expressed this week, the United States should not be a rubbish heap for despots who plundered their people.

VOLSKIY QUESTIONS COMMITMENT TO 'RESTRAINT' ON IRAN

LD131233 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian 7 Dec 79 pp 10-11 LD

[L. Volskiy article: "Concerning Honor and Peace"]

[Text] The crisis in relations between the United States and Iran has reached a dangerous pitch. While these lines are being written it is still difficult to judge what the outcome will be. But certain conclusions can be deduced even now from the development of events.

First of all it is becoming perfectly obvious that the demonstrative military preparations being made by the United States, which has sent a naval armada including five aircraft carriers to the shores of Iran, has by no means brought the release of the detained American diplomats any closer. The reverse is rather the case: The U.S. threats and saber-rattling are creating a political and psychological atmosphere in Iran which is hardly conducive to the release of the hostages. Of course there cannot fail to be awareness of this in the Washington corridors of power. However, it seems that people there are being guided not so much by concern for the safety of American citizens as by considerations of another kind. It is no coincidence that Senator B. Johnston, who participated in a meeting between leaders of the Democratic Party in Congress and President Carter, reported: "The President considers the honor of the United States to be more important than the lives of the hostages."

We do not intend to get involved in a discussion on this. We will merely note that in our time national honor is determined less than ever by a readiness to use weapons. Particularly if you are talking about a great power whose conduct largely determines the fate of universal peace. What might increase U.S. prestige is an awareness of its responsibility, prudence and restraint. This is the only way to settle the conflict with Iran. Otherwise the crisis threatens to get even worse and spread to other countries. Is this not evidenced by the attacks on U.S. embassies in Muslim states as distant and different in political orientation as Pakistan and Libya?

It is symptomatic that, for example, the commentator J. Anderson, who is well known for his links with the Pentagon, advocates "the use of force if necessary," and not just against Iran but on a much broader scale--to guarantee access to Near East oil, "preparations for the seizure of which are already underway." Anderson is hardly disconcerted by the fact that, on his own admission, such plans could "develop into a major war."

It is pertinent to recall that this is not the first month or the first year that a "military solution" to the problem of raw material supplies has been discussed in Washington and other Western capitals. In 1978 NATO countries undertook a punitive expedition in Zaire to "safeguard access" to copper. In recent years the Pentagon has created a ramified military "infrastructure" in the Indian Ocean centered on Diego Garcia; by no means the least intention of this is to provide backup for interventionist operations in Near and Middle East countries. The dangerousness of this "infrastructure" is now particularly obvious--it was from precisely the Diego Garcia base, the U.S. press reports, that it was decided to send transfer helicopters to the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk heading for the shores of Iran.

Is it so surprising that in this situation many observers, particularly in the Arab countries, are wondering: Have not U.S. imperialist circles deliberately seized on the conflict over the hostages? Have they not seen this conflict as a convenient opportunity and pretext for foisting a "trial of strength" on the oil-producing states' peoples and, if you take a deeper look, also on national liberation forces as a whole in the hope of taking in the Middle East a kind of historical revenge for Vietnam.

There are a number of factors that are in any case making events develop counter to the plans of the authors of adventurist projects of that kind. First, American experts themselves admit that they can see no "good" military scenarios in Iran; because of the material and technical supply problems, any scenario would entail "great risk."
[paragraph continues]

Second, the leaders of certain Arab oil-producing states have warned the United States that the unleashing of military action against Iran may lead to popular uprisings in those states and to the end of oil production there. Third, the West European countries and Japan, which are more dependent than than the United States on Near East oil, are by no means in any hurry to display solidarity with the American militarists' schemes.

There can be no question that the necessity of respecting the norms of international law, and diplomatic immunity in particular, is self-evident. But one would think that if Washington set store by that, it ought to realize that prudence and restraint are the true synonyms for concern for national honor and dignity. One would think.

SOVIETS PROTEST TO U.S. EMBASSY ON BOMBING OF UN MISSION

LD121734 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

["Resolute Protest"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 12, TASS--Today, a note of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR was presented to U.S. Embassy in Moscow over the bomb blast in front of the building of the Soviet mission at the United Nations in New York on December 11.

The note says that this criminal act can only be regarded as a consequence of the failure of U.S. authorities to adopt effective measures to safeguard the security of Soviet missions in the United States and of their officials and to create normal conditions for the discharge of their duties. Adoption of such measures is the direct responsibility of the U.S. Government.

The Soviet side, the note stresses, voices its resolute protest in connection with the above mentioned bandit attack, demanding strict punishment of the perpetrators, compensation of the material damage done and adoption, without delay, of effective measures to insure security of Soviet offices and their officials in the United States.

Protest to UN Mission

LD131050 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 13, TASS--The USSR permanent representation to the United Nations Organization declared on Wednesday a resolute protest to the U.S. Mission to the United Nation Organization in connection with the bomb explosion outside the Soviet representation's building.

The provocative act of terrorism against the USSR permanent representation, the note points out, is evidence of the fact that contrary to the international commitments undertaken by the United States, the official U.S. authorities do not insure the security of the Soviet representation.

The USSR has repeatedly drawn the attention of the U.S. representation to the United Nations Organization, which are known to the authorities, and are engaged in terrorist and other hostile activity against Soviet institutions and citizens, are operating with impunity in the territory of the United States, and in particular in New York.

It must be also pointed out, the note says, that the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign being waged by definite circles in the USA as a matter of fact encourages these elements to committing criminal actions, which put the lives of Soviet citizens in danger.

In declaring a most resolute protest, the representation of the USSR to the United Nations Organization demands that the criminals, who staged this vile act of terrorism be found and strictly punished.

The USSR representation to the United Nations Organization insists that the official U.S. authorities immediately take all the necessary measures to prevent the repetition of provocations of this kind. At the same time, the permanent representation of the USSR demands that material damage incurred to it be fully compensated.

Kornilov Commentary

LD121310 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

["Washington's 'Double Standards'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 12, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The permanent representation of the USSR to the United Nations Organization has become a target of a fresh provocative act: A bomb planted at a distance of several metres from the main entrance to the building of the representation went off on December 11. It was only by some lucky chance that nobody of the Soviet citizens, who were in the building, were hurt.

Commenting on this incident, it is pointed out in the diplomatic circles of the United Nations Organization that the explosion at the Soviet representation in New York is a fresh link in the chain of bandit actions against foreign representations in the USA committed with the connivance of the U.S. authorities. Meanwhile, the USA has pledged as the host country of the United Nations Organization to ensure in full the security of the foreign diplomatic missions and members of their personnel.

It is precisely the U.S. administration, which has been particularly vociferously advocating recently, in connection with the Iranian-U.S. conflict, a strict observance of international law and provisions of the international convention on respect of diplomatic privileges and immunity. One cannot help asking in this connection why the circles in Washington, so persistently demanding from other observance of international laws, stubbornly fail to take appropriate measures aimed at ensuring the observance of the same laws at home?

It is an open secret that in spite of all the assurances and promises given by high-ranking American officials, provocative acts directed against the missions of foreign states at the United Nations Organization, far from ceasing, are even increasing. Numerous terrorist, nationalist and anti-Soviet organizations exist and openly operate in the USA threatening the security of foreign representations to the United Nations Organization. All this is taking place literally under the very nose of the U.S. authorities.

It comes out that while Washington fulminates against Iran as "a violator of international laws," it is ready to blackmail the sovereign country and almost by force to dictate to it a line of conduct in answer to the demand for the extradition of the deposed shah, who is guilty of numerous crimes against his own people and is now given refuge in the United States. But the same Washington again and again displays its own helplessness or reluctance, when it comes to ensuring the observance of basic international laws and the principle of immunity of diplomatic representations in the USA itself. But international law, like any law in general, does not recognize and does not allow of double standards. No it does not, gentlemen.

U.S. RULING CIRCLES 'INSTIGATED' CONFLICT WITH IRAN

LD121916 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

["Placing Stake on Force"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 12, TASS--The more the U.S.-Iranian conflict overgrows with facts the more ground there is to believe that it was deliberately instigated by the ruling circles of the United States, R. Andreasyan writes in the NEW TIMES weekly. Their aims are obvious: to "punish" the revolutionary Iran for the overthrow of the shah's regime, to try to return that country into the orbit of the United States and to teach a lesson to all states--members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the author points out.

In all evidence, a whole system of measures was elaborated in Washington to knock the oil and monetary weapon out of the hands of OPEC. The refusal to buy Iranian oil, the freezing of Iranian assets at U.S. banks are regarded by Washington as a show of economic force, and the concentration of naval ships near the coast of Iran indicates that stake is also placed on military strength." [quotation mark as received]

"After provoking Iran to end the export of liquid fuel to the USA and to withdraw its assets (as has become known now Washington has foreseen in advance the most acute reaction in Tehran to the refusal to extradite the former shah), the U.S. ruling circles began fomenting a conflict, which may inflict economic damage to the United States itself."

"The White House could not but reckon with the fact that the loss of these supplies will create new energy problems and cause an increase in the price of gasoline, R. Andreasyan goes on to write. The freezing of Iranian monetary financial assets has prompted Tehran to refuse to accept dollars in payment for oil, which has inevitably caused a fresh drop in the rate of the U.S. dollar. The freezing of the Iranian assets is a source of concern for the other OPEC member-countries, in the first place of the Arab countries as regards the state of their bank deposits in the USA."

"As far as Iran is concerned, in conditions of the general oil deficit the loss of the U.S. market can be made good by exports to Western Europe, Japan and other countries at prices in the Rotterdam spot market, which are, as a rule, higher than the contract open prices."

"Sane politicians in Washington realize well the possible diverse and dangerous consequences for the interests of the United States itself and the whole world of the use of force, in an area where the situation is already tense enough".

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN ON SOVIET AID, DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

LD111521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Following a Principled Course"]

[Text] Kabul, 7 December--H. Amin, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], has addressed a general meeting--Jirga--convened in connection with the creation of a national organization to defend the revolution in the DRA.

Speaking of the essence of the national organization to defend the revolution, Amin emphasized that it is designed to be a mighty nationwide organ uniting all patriotic forces.

Noting the indissoluble link between the DRA's foreign and domestic policies, Amin said that peace lies at the basis of the foreign policy of the people's government. We pursue a policy of nonalinement and positive neutrality based on the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The prime minister declared that since the April revolution relations between the DRA and the socialist countries--the Soviet Union above all--have risen to a qualitatively new level. It has been 1 year since the friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty was signed between the USSR and the DRA, and we must declare decisively that the Soviet side is fulfilling its provisions very exactly and without deviation, is doing a great deal to broaden comprehensive cooperation with the DRA and is comprehensively helping us to liquidate economic backwardness and to create the economic foundations of planning.

IZVESTIYA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-AFGHAN TREATY

LD111019 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 December 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 under the headline "Becoming Tempered in the Struggle..." a 1,800-word Kabul dispatch from correspondent K. Rashidov which is prefaced by the following editorial introduction:

"The first anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Moscow falls on 5 December. Spaeking in the Kremlin that day L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who signed the treaty for the Soviet side, said: "It may confidently be said that this treaty is an outstanding political act. It will not only lie at the basis of the further consolidation of Soviet-Afghan friendship but will also serve the interests of peace and security in Asia and thus throughout the world."

"Time has shown the full correctness of these words. Mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life is successfully developing on an equitable basis. The Afghan people are sincerely grateful to Soviet people for their selfless aid and solidarity. Firmly adhering to a policy of peace and nonalinement, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan actively and comprehensively supports the enormous efforts which the Soviet Union is making in the international arena to strengthen peace throught the world.

"Afghan young people are taking an active part in the struggle to implement the revolutionary transformations which are being effected in the country since the April revolution and in the development of Afghan-Soviet friendship. This is the subject of our correspondent's report."

Having described interviews with some of the delegates to the First Congress of the National Organization of Afghanistan Youth and given a brief account of Afghanistan's developing education system and economy, Rashidov states: "For 60 years our country has rendered and continues to render to friendly Afghanistan all-round economic assistance which has now become traditional and is based on the principles of mutually advantageous and long-term cooperation. It encounters profound support and gratitude from the Afghan people who see in this cooperation their friends' sincere desire to help them in the speediest elimination of their economic backwardness."

AFGHANISTAN TESTING LARGE STATE FARMS

LD121750 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, December 12, TASS--The April revolution which put an end to the prevalence of archaic relations of production in Afghanistan's economic life, gave a powerful impetus to the development of new forms of organisation of production, specifically in agriculture. One more form of modern organisation of agricultural production--big state farms--are being tested in practice this year.

The task set before such farms is to increase crop production and the output of animal products on a planned basis by employing modern farming methods on large areas and by using effectively state capital investments. The first results of work by such farms testify to their viability and considerable reserves for the further development of this sector in Afghan agriculture. Afghan economists have estimated that the gross income of state farms this year will exceed 37 million afghani and their net profit will reach 1,200,000 afghani.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE PROGRAM SIGNED WITH PAKISTAN

LD122337 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0828 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, 12 December--TASS correspondent Yuriy Trushin reports: A 3-year program of cultural and scientific exchange was signed here today between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The program provides for joint organization of exhibitions of applied and fine arts, the exchange of delegations of workers in the fields of culture, health protection, higher education, sports and the press, as well as exchange of printed publications, television and radio programs and television films.

The Soviet side will accept more than 70 Pakistani citizens for studies in USSR higher and secondary educational establishments. This program further extending cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries was signed on behalf of their governments by Sarvar Azimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Pakistan, and Mohammad Ali Khan Hoti, federal minister of education, culture and tourism.

After signing the document, Federal Minister M. A. Hoti told the TASS correspondent that "the signing of the program demonstrated the friendly relations which exist between Pakistan and the USSR and their further strengthening."

"I am pleased to note," said the minister, "that since the signing of the first cultural agreement between Pakistan and the Soviet Union in 1965, contacts between the two countries in this field have been boardening and deepening. The new program serves as a good basis for their further development. This is not only my personal opinion but the opinion of the Government and people of Pakistan, who are grateful to the Soviet Union and its leaders, who display unswerving interest in the development of cooperation between our two countries."

SOCIALISTS RESPONSIBLE FOR LEFTWING LOSS IN PORTUGUESE VOTE

LD121517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Vernikov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "After the Elections"]

[Text] In the so-called interim elections in Portugal the bloc of rightwing parties, as is well known, succeeded in securing a majority of seats in the Assembly of the Republic--the country's parliament. Although the assembly will exist in its present composition for only 7 months--until the routine parliamentary elections--the fact remains a fact: The leftwing majority has for the first time lost ground.

At the same time it would be wrong to claim that Portuguese voters "have moved to the right," as the leaders of the "Democratic Alliance" formed by three rightwing parties--the Social Democratic, Social Democratic Center and Popular Monarchist parties--are now trying to make out. Indeed, the United People's Alliance formed by the Portuguese Communist Party and the Portuguese Democratic Movement secured 47 of the 250 seats in parliament, while the Socialist Party, operating independently in the elections, got only 73 seats, which is what created the majority in favor of the [Democratic] "Alliance." On the other hand only 45 percent of voters voted for the rightwing bloc; the rest preferred leftwing or democratic parties. The disposition of forces that has taken shape is the result not least of the use of a system of vote counting that favors the party or bloc that obtained a relative majority in the elections.

Nevertheless, just what explains the situation that has been created? It is perfectly obvious that the rightwingers, running on a single ticket, were able to mount a powerful propaganda campaign against leftwing forces and that during this campaign they resorted both to intimidating the representatives of the middle classes and to demagogic promises of "change." They also exploited the discontent with the previous governments formed by the socialists, who, when in power, constantly lost prestige because of their policy, which did not accord with the broad masses' aspirations and hopes.

Commenting on the election results, the leftwing press notes that, if the socialists had seriously thought about the country's democratic future and had acted together with the communists and other leftwing parties in the elections, the [Democratic] "Alliance" candidates would have been unable to withstand them. Unfortunately, this did not happen. The French communists' newspaper, L'HUMANITE, wrote in this connection: "The Portuguese Socialist Party cleared the way for rightwing forces to form a new government. The socialists' many years of effort in an attempt to bloc the Communist Party's progress reduced them to losing power to the reactionaries."

Nevertheless, it is clear that, in pursing their policy, rightwing forces, even after securing a majority in parliament, will have to seriously come to terms with both the Communist Party and the trade unions--primarily Intersindical--and also with the stance of the Revolutionary Council and the country's president. So it will not be all that easy to implement the schemes voiced by the [Democratic] "Alliance" leaders during the election campaign and the intention to revise the Constitution, start an offensive against working people's gains achieved during the "revolution of carnations" and push the country "to the right."

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET FINNISH PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

Brezhnev Message

LD101625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To his excellency Mr Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland.

On behalf of the Soviet people and on our own behalf we send you, esteemed Mr President, and the friendly people of Finland, cordial congratulations and good wishes on your national Independence Day holiday.

Finland's active peace-loving policy and its efforts to make a constructive contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and international detente are well-known in the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Finnish relations, which are built on the base of the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, are a vivid example of the implementation of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. Meeting the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Finland, these relations are developing in full accord with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

We are confident that friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries will continue to strengthen and thus actively help to insure peace and security in Europe.

[signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

Kosygin Greeting

LD101651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto a telegram in which, on behalf of the Soviet Government and on his own behalf, he conveyed to the Finnish prime minister and government cordial congratulations and best wishes in connection with the country's national holiday--Independence Day.

It is deeply satisfying, the telegram says, that the relations between our countries, whose unshakable foundation is the 1948 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid, are continuing to expand and intensify in all spheres of life, opening up ever newer opportunities for the strengthening of friendship, mutual understanding and broad, fruitful contacts.

The telegram expresses the confidence that Soviet-Finnish cooperation will continue to develop for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of insuring international peace and security.

TURKEY, USSR INITIAL PROTOCOL ON BORDER REDEMARCATION

LD111505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[From TASS roundup under the general headline "From the Teletype Tape"]

[Text] A Soviet-Turkish protocol on the redemarcation of the border at a reservoir being constructed on the border River Akhuryan (Arpa-Chay) has been initialed in Ankara. The reservoir is to be commissioned in the middle of 1981.

YAZDI SPEECH ON U.S., CHINESE, USSR POLICIES BEING SAME SCORED

GF121521 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 8 Dec 79 GF

[Igor Shevtunov commentary]

[Text] Referring to historical events is useful and instructive; no distortions occur. Unfortunately, this was not the case in a recent speech in Urumiyeh by former Iranian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi. According to the newspaper JOMHURIEH ISLAMI, in giving an account of the development of revolutionary events in Iran last year, Ibrahim Yazdi said the United States and China had adopted the same policies as the Soviet Union. This is a distortion of the facts. Everyone knows that the United States supported the regime of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi for some 40 years. In 1953, after the people drove him out of the country, the CIA staged a military coup, overthrew the legitimate Mossaddeq regime, and placed the shah on the throne.

Last year Washington also did everything possible to once again save the shah's regime. The military government of General Azhari was established to--as the shah's close friend Kissinger openly hoped--suppress the Iranian revolution with an iron fist. America's General Huyser hurried to Iran to lead tens of thousands of U.S. military advisors. These advisors were to assist in keeping the shah in power.

Peking did not want to lag behind in attempts to support the disintegrating regime of the shah. It is interesting to note that Chinese ruler Hua Guofeng, in his first visit to a capitalist country, selected monarchical Iran. During the visit he expressed support for the shah. These expressions of support encouraged the shah in one of his worst crimes. On 8 September, over 4,000 (?innocent) people were shot in the streets of Tehran. This bloody action firmly cemented the friendship between the shah and Hua Guofeng.

Contrary to U.S. and Chinese policies supporting the shah's regime, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have followed the principle of friendship and understanding with the peoples, and consistently supported the emancipating national and anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian people, both morally and politically. We have and always will believe that it is the Iranian people themselves who have the right to determine their own destiny and define their government. In an interview with PRAVDA last November regarding events in Iran, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out: Our country is strongly opposed to any foreign interference in Iran's internal affairs in whatever shape or pretext.

These are indisputable historical facts. These facts show that imperialists and [word indistinct] seekers follow policies totally different from those of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries concerning the people of Iran and their revolutionary struggle.

QOTBZADEH URGES INDUSTRIAL POWERS NOT TO JOIN U.S. 'PLOT'

LD122130 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1633 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, 12 Dec TASS--Speaking at a press conference, Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh appealed to the industrial powers "to defend their independence and not join in the American plot" to organize a boycott of Iran. He once again stressed that the handing over of the shah was the key question for Iran.

A.R. Nobari, director of the Central Bank of Iran, stated that in the near future Iran would ask European and American courts to freeze the personal bank accounts of the deposed shah and his family.

Nobari said that the shah's account had been filled from resources belonging to the Iranian state or by means of bribes. These illegally acquired funds had been used by the shah and his family to acquire property in the United States, Spain, France and other countries. The director of the Central Bank stressed that the measure being taken by the Islamic Revolutionary Council was only the first step for the return of all the wealth plundered by the shah and his family. "The United States has unleashed against us an extensive psychological campaign and we must oppose it," Nobari said.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN IRANIAN-U.S. CRISIS 12 DECEMBER

LD131131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS roundup: "On Events in Iran"]

[Text] Washington, 11 December--The United States is exerting intensified pressure on its allies in West Europe, and also on Japan, in an attempt to involve them in an anti-Iranian campaign. It is from this angle that the American press is commenting on the visit that U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance has just started to a number of West European capitals. Commentators note that this trip is effectively a move toward internationalizing the present conflict. "As part of the American campaign to 'tighten the screws,'" the Washington POST writes, "the Carter administration is attempting to prepare the ground for a trade embargo and other sanctions against Iran by the leading Western industrial countries." Thus it is a question of the West European countries, along with the United States, taking coordinated measures to pressure Iran.

A New York DAILY NEWS correspondent reports from Paris sharp criticism of Japan by the United States, which has accused it of "undermining the worldwide campaign for the release of the American diplomats in Iran." "In an unusually open criticism of one of their closest allies," the correspondent writes, "American officials have told journalists, first, that Japan is sending 'ambiguous signals' to Iran over the issue of the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran; second, that it went into the world oil market with 'unseemly haste' to buy at nominal prices Iranian oil which the United States is boycotting, and, third, that Japan is helping Iran thwart the freeze on Iranian assets in American banks."

Tokyo, 11 December--A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman has declared that the United States has demanded that the Japanese side cease buying Iranian oil, revise its policy vis-a-vis Iran and join in Washington's actions, including the freeze on Iranian holdings.

Bern, 11 December--Switzerland will take no part in the U.S. "financial war" against Iran. An official statement by the Swiss Federal Council (government) says this. It stresses that, after studying the results of the recent visit to Switzerland by a delegation of prominent American economists, the government has decided to take no economic sanctions against Iran.

New York, 11 December--UPI has reported that the Pentagon has sent the floating base Dixie, designed to service warships, to the region where the U.S. naval forces are massing in the Arabian Sea.

The press reports plans being devised in Washington for military actions in Iran. The Pentagon is making no secret of the fact that the "solution of the crisis" by force assumes primarily a bombing attack from aircraft carriers against the oil deposits in Iran.

Such a strike, TIME magazine points out, would paralyze oil extraction in Iran. The influential WALL STREET JOURNAL also points out the possibility of a "military solution" of the American-Iranian crisis.

Washington, 11 December-- The Washington POST has published an account of secret documents according to which the State Department and the CIA recommended President J. Carter not to permit the shah to enter the United States. According to the newspaper, both departments warned that admitting the shah to the United States "would provoke the Iranians to attack the American Embassy and take American hostages, and President Carter knew of these warnings." The Washington POST stresses that "the pressure for the shah's arrival came mainly from D. Rockefeller and H. Kissinger, who mounted a tireless campaign in Washington for political asylum to be granted to the shah."

Tehran, 11 December--Speaking in Qom, Ayatollah Khomeyni has accused the U.S. President of "provoking the American-Iranian crisis." He condemned the intrigues of imperialism, which is attempting to cause disturbances in certain Iranian provinces.

IRAN TO HOLD PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS 11 FEBRUARY

LD121514 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 12, TASS--The Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran has decided that elections to Majlis (parliament) of Iran must be held before February 11. On that day--the anniversary of the revolution--the new Majlis will hold its first session, the newspaper ETTELA'AT quoted Ayatollah Montaseri as saying.

BREZHNEV, SARKIS EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS ON LEBANESE NATIONAL DAY

LD031501 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 3, TASS--Leonid Brazhnev has sent a telegram to the president of Lebanon Ilyas Sarkis in which, on behalf of the Soviet people and on his own behalf, he conveyed to the president and to the friendly Lebanese people sincere congratulations in connection with the country's national holiday--independence day and also wishes of success to the people of Lebanon in its efforts to restore peaceful life and welfare.

Availing myself of this opportunity, the telegram says, I would like to confirm the invariable position of the Soviet Union which comes out for a normalisation of the situation in Lebanon on the basis of ensuring its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, for the development of equal and mutually advantageous ties between our countries.

In his reply telegram Ilyas Sarkis expressed on behalf of the Lebanese people and on his own behalf gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and also wishes of wellbeing to the Soviet people.

Availing myself of this opportunity, the telegram says, I want to express appreciation of the Soviet Union's friendly position that manifests itself in support for the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon.

I hope that the friendly relations existing between our countries will further develop, the telegram says.

WEST WAGING COVERT WAR AGAINST AFRICAN LIBERATION

LD071521 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, 5 Dec 79 p 9 LD

[Vitaliy Kobysh article under the rubric "Observer's Opinion": "South African War"]

[Text] Military operations are developing increasingly widely in southern Africa and blood is being shed increasingly copiously. To soothing talks of "progress" at the talks on a cease fire in Rhodesia--talks which have now been continuing in London for almost 3 months--the racists are acting in a way which leaves no room for doubt: Their sole aim is to crush the African peoples militarily. There is documentary confirmation that they enjoyed here not only the political support but also the direct material, technical and military assistance of Britain and a number of NATO countries, primarily the United States.

Certain African leaders, deceived by the American administration's declarations that it will help resolve the problems of the "dark continent" in the interests of the African peoples, are now seeing for themselves that Washington is following its old policy of supporting colonial and racist regimes and reactionary forces. Perhaps some people had illusions regarding the possibility of charging that policy, but these illusions have been dispelled following the obvious departure from the American-British plans submitted earlier on Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, the announcement of U.S. arms supplies to Morocco and the revelation of the existence of permanent channels for arms supplies to racist regimes. The racist regimes' clearly coordinated attacks on the "frontline" states--particularly the armed aggression against Zambia--have shown Africa that it is a case not of Washington and NATO connivance but of their actual involvement in this undeclared war against African peoples.

It is openly admitted in the United States itself that the policy of supporters of A. Young, former U.S. representative at the United Nations, and a number of State Department employees of cooperating with African countries, including in resolving the problems of southern Africa, has suffered defeat. Here the upper hand has once again been gained by the stance of those who see benefit only in strong-arm methods and in military suppression of African peoples, those who last month organized a publicity tour of the United States by CIA protege Savimbi, whose armed formations have greatly stepped up their operations in southern Angola.

The intentions of these forces is clear. Both the increasingly frequent armed attacks on the "frontline" states and the sharply increased pressure on them in all spheres (Zambia, for example, has become the victim of an open economic war) are not aimed only at making these countries stop supporting the national liberation movement which has developed in southern Africa. The ultimate aim of the advocates of this "hard" line is to overthrow the present governments in Angola, Mozambique and Zambia. The progressive regimes in these countries strike them as incompatible with any lengthy existence of the puppet regimes in Rhodesia and Namibia.

What accounts for this hardening of U.S. policy in southern Africa, and also with regard to the entire continent as a whole? It is, above all, the desire to slow down the revolutionary liberation processes and the fear that the "arc of crises" of which Z. Brzezinski, one of the chief apostles of the "tough" policy, has warned will also extend to this continent. And another thing. The United States has recently seen an awakening of increased interest in the natural resources of African countries. [paragraph continues]

According to CIA figures, Africa provides almost 15 percent of the oil consumed by the United States. This 15 percent explains a great deal. "The American demand for African oil has a direct bearing on the attainment of American political goals on this continent," the U.S.-published journal AFRICA REPORT points out. Noting that the United States and other Western countries support the Republic of South Africa in every possible way, including arms supplies, the French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in turn emphasizes: "Weapons for the country of apartheid, which is the last stronghold of white supremacy, also protect the West's strategic and economic interests in this region."

This is why the United States, Britain and other NATO countries encourage the racists and push them into armed aggression against the independent "frontline" African states, and this is why hotbeds of permanent tension are being created here and why fuel is being added to the fire which, to call things by their proper names, should be defined as a war by the United States, Britain and all of NATO against Africa.

PONOMAREV HOSTS AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS PRESIDENT

LD100919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Talks at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee on 5 December between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and a delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) headed by ANC President O. Tambo.

The participants in the meeting informed each other of the activities of their parties and exchanged views on a number of international matters, including the situation in southern Africa.

O. Tambo pointed out the deepening of the crisis of the apartheid system in the Republic of South Africa and spoke about the ANC's struggle to unify all the country's patriotic forces into a broad antiracist front. Tribute was paid to the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy and to the support given by the Soviet Union to the African peoples' struggle for freedom and independence.

The CPSU representatives expressed solidarity with southern Africa's patriots. It was stated that the Soviet people are staunch advocates of the complete and final elimination of colonialism and racism. They resolutely support the ANC demand for the repeal of the death sentence on the fighter against apartheid James (Mange) and the release of all political prisoners from racist goals.

The talks were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SALVADORAN CP HEAD SEES UNSOLVED PROBLEMS, DANGER OF NEW COUP

LD110024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

["El Salvador: Danger of a Putsch"--TASS headline]

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Dec--TASS special correspondent Oleg Kolesnikov reports: Jorge Shafik Handal secretary general of the Salvadoran Communist Party Central Committee, today pointed out the real threat of a fascist putsch in El Salvador.

In an interview with the TASS corespondent, he stressed that reactionary forces are weaving the net of a plot and coming out against the enacting of socioeconomic transformations. Trying to cause chaos in the country and to make economic difficulties even more acute, the right forces are moving to open acts of sabtoage.

Recently, indicates the leader of the Salvadoran communists, a large quantity of arms was brought into the country illegally. The latifundists are setting up militarized gangs, fascist elements in the armed forces are conducting intensive conspiratorial work. All bears witness to preparation for an armed action by the rightwing forces.

The arrival in power on 15 October of this year of the military-civilian junta was only a new stage of the political crisis in our country, the secretary general of the Salvadoran Communist Party Central Committee, went on to say. As a result of the military coup the contradictions in the army were not solved, and the fascist elements have still not been chased out of the state apparatus. The junta has been unable to solve the most pressing problems. The fate of hundreds of patriots who disappeared under the dictatorial regime of Umberto Romero remains unknown. So far only the most timid steps are being taken aimed at preparing agrarian reform.

We consider, said Jorge Shafik Handal, that today the most realistic alternative in El Salvador is a revolutionary struggle to solve the three basic problems: Restoring freedom and democracy, carrying out genuine agrarian reform, and eliminating imperialist dependency. This political platform of the Communist Party in one form or another is supported by a broad crosssection of the popular masses.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES SURINAM PRESIDENT ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD071327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of a Holiday"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Surinam President Johan H.E. Ferrier a telegram conveying to the president and the friendly Surinam people sincere congratulations and good wishes on the national holiday--Independence Day.

In an answering telegram the president of Surinam expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and sent L. I. Brezhnev good wishes in return.

BELGRADE DAILY DISCUSSES WINTER FOOD SHORTAGES IN MOSCOW

AU111556 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[Excerpts] Moscow, 5 December--As is the case everywhere, particularly in these northern latitudes, the problems of daily life in a big city become greater and more complex in the winter. The 8 million people of Moscow know these problems very well and before every winter they are preoccupied with thoughts of how to overcome them. This is particularly the case now before another winter, which will come at any time.

There also are reasons why the people of Moscow should be more worried this December than in previous years. Although Moscow, as the "capital", has a privileged position in this big country, the supply of foodstuffs has for months been characterized by shortages and irregular supplies.

It is sufficient to mention three problems to understand the prewinter worries.

Battle With Snow

It is not easy, but let us begin with the thing with which Moscow has always been a model of organization--the daily clearing of streets and pavements after heavy snowfalls.

The more serious worries of the big city are of another kind. These problems were discussed. The plenum had a stronger echo than usual because the problems discussed at it concern the citizens of Moscow.

The city party meeting was held immediately after the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and thus the atmosphere from the Kremlin had been transferred to the Moscow City Soviet. The difficulties of the "capital's" economy, the unfulfilled plans and poor work which cannot stand up to criticism, were discussed. Like Leonid Brezhnev, who at the CPSU Central Committee session "listed" by name a dozen or so federal ministers in "whose" departments things are creaking when the whole country is involved, Viktor Grishin, first secretary of the **gorkom**, loudly named more than ten chiefs of departments in the city administration and directors of large economic communities as those responsible for the fact that things in their departments are not good.

However, when concrete worries are involved, particularly in the coming winter, the people of Moscow will be encouraged by the fact that the city party leadership openly discussed the unacceptable weaknesses in the supply for the people, both in the supply of consumer goods and in the supply of foodstuffs.

It remains to be seen to what extent the party meeting will ensure an improved supply for the population, particularly with foodstuffs, because the reasons for concern can be removed solely by a greater production. However, food production is not up to the city's needs.

People of Moscow Feel Better

Despite this unfavorable state of affairs before the coming winter, it could be said that this week the people of Moscow feel better to a certain extent--when they saw in black and white that the strong critical tones as regards poor work, which at the end of last month made their mark at the CPSU Central Committee plenum in the Kremlin, quickly and strongly resounded at the plenum of the Moscow party organization. For, in this way the impression was gained that because of the winter worries of the people of Moscow, many responsible factors, if they continue to work poorly, can also be called to account.

As far as the weather situation and the accompanying troubles connected with the cold are concerned, last year's sufferings will certainly not recur, not only because the winter is late, but also because of the many precautionary measures that have already been taken. For months, the electricity network has been strengthened. The supply of fuel for all energy production plants has been put in order. The functioning of heating plants is being controlled, although it is still only raining. The plentiful mechanized equipment for snow clearing and for removing ice is "at the ready" because, independently of how the people of Moscow behave in the streets, the service paid for this takes great care to ensure the city's cleanliness at any time of the year.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET ADOPTS 1980 PLAN, BUDGET

LD121150 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 12, TASS--The plan of economic and social development and the budget of the Russian Federation for 1980 have been today adopted by the Supreme Soviet of this biggest Soviet Union Republic. The session of the parliament of the Russian Federation was held in Moscow's Kremlin for two days and closed today.

Taking part in the work of the session were Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

The adopted plan ensures a further development of Russian Federation's economy: The increase in industrial output next year will be 4.3 percent, and the gross agricultural output is to grow by 14.8 percent. The living standards of the working people will be further considerably improved.

In discussing the draft plan and budget of the republic, the deputies have unanimously approved of the decisions of the November plenary meeting of the CPSU CC, the provisions and conclusions contained in the speech at the plenary meeting by Leonid Brezhnev and expressed full support for the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN KIEV 11 DEC

AU121045 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

["Communique on the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 11 December 1979. Invited to the plenum were obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen and ministerial and departmental leaders not belonging to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee or auditing Commission, and responsible workers of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum examined the results of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations stemming from the plenum decisions and from the speech delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a report.

Participating in the discussion on the report were: Botvin, Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary; Skiba, Ivano-Frankovskiy Obkom first secretary; (Matsegora), general director of the Novokramatorsk machinebuilding plant production association; Goncharenko, Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom first secretary; Gladkiy, senior operator in the blast furnace shop of the Dzherzhinskiy metallurgical plant in Dnepropetrovsk; Dobrik, Lvovskiy Obkom first secretary; Grinko, Ukrainian minister of the coal industry; Lysovoy, Khmelnitskiy Obkom first secretary; (Alimov), chief of the Dnepr railroad; and Kasyanenko, Ukrainian minister of light industry.

A concluding speech at the plenum was delivered by Comrade Shcherbitskiy.

The plenum adopted a decision on the issue discussed.

Shcherbitskiy Report

AU111646 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The Soviet Ukraine's working people are completing the 4th year of the 5-year period with appreciable results. While comprehensively developing in the united national economic complex, the economy has made significant progress, and the extensive social program is being consistently implemented.

This was noted at the plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee today. It discussed the results of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations in light of its decisions and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech.

A report was delivered by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

National income in the republic will increase in the 4 years, compared with the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, by R58 billion, it was noted at the plenum, investments in national economic development will increase 22 percent. Production assets have been significantly renewed and that favored the output and quality improvement of many production items. The successes scored both by the Ukraine and other fraternal republics convincingly prove that the party and the people have done a great deal to implement the economic and social program traced by the 25th CPSU Congress. In connection with the increased tasks, the republic's communists consider it their duty to persistently raise the level of organizational and political work and to direct the working people's energies and initiatives toward the fullest possible utilization of the possibilities of the republic's production and scientific complex and toward the fulfillment of the plans outlined by the party.

Having analyzed the successes attained, the plenum participants disclosed shortcomings. In particular it was pointed out that not all cadres proved to be ready to reform the work taking into account the new requirements, and to make a decisive turn to intensive factors determinig the effectiveness and quality of work. The plenum outlined concrete measures to improve the state of affairs in various branches of the national economy. The attention of party organizations was called to the need to further raise the effectiveness of competition for the successful accomplishment of the 5-year tasks, in honor of the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth and of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The plenum for the most part approved the draft plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR and the republic's draft state budget for 1980.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS IN KIEV 12 DECEMBER

AU121031 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Dec 79 AU

[Text] As reported, the 11th Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the Ninth Convocation opened in Kiev today. The deputies and visitors welcomed with stormy applause the republic's Communist Party and government leaders. The session was opened by Deputy Belyy, the republic's Supreme Soviet chairman. The session participants rose in tribute to the memory of Deputy Baklanov, deceased minister of the building materials industry.

The following agenda was endorsed for the session proceedings:

1--The state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR for 1980 and the progress made in implementing the state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR for 1978;

2--The Ukrainian SSR state budget for 1980 and the implementation of the Ukrainian SSR state budget for 1979;

3--The draft forest code of the Ukrainian SSR;

4--The endorsement of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium's decrees.

A report on the first item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman. The present Ukrainian Supreme Soviet session, the speaker said, is taking place in an atmosphere of great upsurge in the labor and political activity of the Soviet people who inspiringly struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, to successfully cope with the 1979 tasks and to meet in a worthy way the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Like all Soviet people, the Ukraine's laborers received with great enthusiasm Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's programmatic report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which presented a profound analysis of the party's organizational and political activity aimed at the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and determined tasks for and ways of further building up the economic and scientific-technical potential of our country. The Soviet Ukraine, whose economy constitutes a component part in the country's united national economic complex, has attained new successes in economic and social development since the beginning of the 5-year period. The volume of industrial production has increased almost 20 percent. Since the beginning of the 5-year period the value of production marketed in excess of the annual plans has already reached R2.3 billion. Next year our republic's economy will attain an even larger upsurge. The volume of the Ukraine's industrial production will increase 4 percent. The chemical and petrochemical industries, oil processing, machinebuilding and the production of goods for cultural and consumer purposes will develop at priority rates. A significant production increase has been provided for in agriculture. Further development will be given to science, culture and health services. The draft plan calls for great measures to improve the people's prosperity. A report on the Ukrainian SSR state budget for 1980 and on the implementation of the Ukrainian SSR state budget for 1979 was then delivered by Ukrainian Minister of Finance Kozeruk. The session listened to a coreport on the first and the second items on the agenda delivered on behalf of the permanent commissions of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet by Deputy Kremenetskiy, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. The debate on the reports followed. The first to take the floor in the discussion was USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Gridasov, Donetskiy Oblispolkom chairman. The session is continuing its proceedings.

SHEVARDNADZE PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO GEORGIA KOMSOMOL

LD112300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The oath of loyalty to the party cause by the young people of Georgia rang out today under the roof of the Palace of Sport in Tbilisi. A festival of all generations of the republic's Komsomol, which was awarded the Order of Lenin, was held there. The high award of the motherland was pinned to the Kosomol banner by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. A speech was made at the festival by Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE COMMEMORATING LENIN LETTER

LD071013 [Editorial Report LD] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 November 1979 publishes on pages 1-2 a 9,500-word UZTAG report entitled "Triumph of the Great Lenin's Ideas" on a 23 November scientific-theoretical conference in Tashkent devoted to the 6th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's letter "To the Comrade Communists of Turkestan." The conference was opened by A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Some 5,000 words are devoted to an account of the report delivered at the conference by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee. While dealing mainly with the historical background of Lenin's letter to Turkestan communists and with Uzbekistan's modern economic achievements, Rashidov's report includes the following paragraph: "In its foreign policy the CPSU is invaraibly guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism. Proceeding form this, our party has given and now gives all possible support to the peoples' national liberation movement. The developing countries' cooperation with the Soviet Union has become more comprehensive, permanent and stronger than ever."

KUNAYEV DECORATES OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY MOROZOV 12 December

AU130921 Alma-ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 12 Dec 79 AU

[Text] On 12 December Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, presented the Order of Lenin to Morozov, Tselinogradskiy Obkom first secretary, awarded for services rendered to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

Comrade Kunayev warmly congratulated the recipient and wished him good health and successes in work.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

SHORTCOMINGS NOTED AT UKRAINIAN, TURKMEN, LATVIAN PLENUMS

LD112312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Plenums of the Ukrainian, Turkmen and Latvian communist parties central committees today were devoted to results of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to the tasks set by the speech delivered there by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In Kiev a report was delivered by Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. He noted that the national income in the republic would increase over the 4 years by R58 million in comparison with the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. During this time, the quality of various types of product has much improved. It was stressed that there are large reserves in the Ukrainian national economy for improving production efficiency. At the same time, criticism was directed at the heads of ministries and departments which make poor use of these reserves.

Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, who delivered a report at today's session in Ashkhabad, also noted an increase in the republic's national income and an increase in the output of articles bearing the state quality mark. Over the 5-year period tens of industrial and agricultural enterprises have been commissioned. This year for the first time, the republic produced more than 1.2 million tons of cotton. Nevertheless, considerable shortcomings were noted in the development of the oil-producing, oil-refining, light and food industries and in a number of other industries (?and GES); the opportunities for production are far from being fully utilized.

In a report at the Latvian plenum Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, noted that since the beginning of the 5-year period the proportion of higher-quality production had increased almost three-fold. Consumer goods make up 70 percent of this quantity. Great attention is being devoted to a number of ministries which are not coping with the plan tasks for the year. Shortcomings in the work of railway transport were pointed out.

The plenums of the party central committees in Kiev, Ashkhabad and Riga in the main approved the draft state plan for economic and social development of the Ukraine, Turkmenistan and Latvia, and the republican budgets for next year.

PRAVDA: MORE EFFICIENT USE OF COMPUTERS, AUTOMATION NEEDED

LD101023 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 November 1979 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Improving the Management Mechanism" a 1,700-word article entitled "Algorithms of Management" by Dr of Psychological Sciences Prof V. Davydov, full member of the Academy of Teaching Sciences; Dr of Philosophical Sciences Prof L. Naumenko; and Dr of Technical Sciences Prof I. Chebotarev. The article deals with the need to further raise management efficiency by more rational use of automation and sees "substantial shortcomings" in this sphere. The authors maintain that "computers have not yet become an effective aid to leaders at various levels and are in fact used to resolve a comparatively narrow range of sometimes secondary tasks, and full use is not being made of the tremendous potential of very promising technology." The article goes on to suggest ways of overcoming the discrepancy between the development of automation equipment and the extent to which it is utilized, with special reference to the need to place the production of specialized management software on an industrial footing.

EARTH SATELLITE COSMOS-1147 LAUNCHED 12 DEC

LD121610 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 12, TASS--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1147 has been launched in the Soviet Union today.

On board is scientific equipment for outer space exploration.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with a period of revolution of 90.3 minutes. Its maximum distance from the earth's surface is 407 kilometres, minimum--207 kilometres. Inclination of the orbit is 72.9 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

BLACK SEA EXPERIMENT USES HOLOGRAPHY IN OIL SEARCH

LD051253 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 November 1979 publishes on page 6 under the rubric "In Scientists' Laboratories" a 600-word A. Androshin report entitled "Seabed on a Screen." It deals with the work of the Marine Geophysical Holography Laboratory at the southern branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oceanology, which uses holographic methods in the search for submarine deposits of oil, gas and other minerals. The report describes how a ship equipped with apparatus for transmitting and receiving seismic signals will conduct experiments in the Black Sea. A holographic complex on board will convert the signals into a graphic image of a cross section of the seabed on a color television screen, enabling the physical properties of submarine rocks to be evaluated.

ICEBREAKERS KEEPING ARCTIC TRADE ROUTE OPEN

LD101431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 79 p 6 LD

[Nonstaff correspondent A. Khramtsov report: "Through Arctic Ice"]

[Text] Murmansk, 2 December--The crews of the nuclear-powered ship Sibir and the icebreakers Krasin, Kapitan Sorokin and Kapitan Voronin are keeping watch around the clock in Arctic seas.

They are insuring the movement of freight convoys along the ocean route linking Murmansk with Dudinka. Despite severe frosts and heavy ice in the Kara Sea, the Arctic route is operating without interruption.